Mr. Lentz concluded with the quotation; "We have a thousand guns; what did we make then

forIf not in times like these to speak the speech of war? Let's fight and quit our brag; take our banter back. [Sensation and applause].

This aroused anew Republican resentment and indignation against Mr. Lentz, and Mesara Hepburn of Iowa and Grosvenor of Ohio rose to reply. The former was recognized, and amidst applause and growing excitement he thun-

"Sometimes misstatement is so gross that it reaches the dignity of falsehood, and falsehood so gross that it becomes mendacity, and mendacity so foul that it becomes scoundrelism. I say that the President of the United States has never said that he desires the use of the army and the navy at the hands of Congress in order to establish Spanish supremacy on the island of Cubs. That is not true. Therelis no man who can with an honest heart and with an honest purpose, read this message of the President and arrive at any conclusion of that character. The President's whole argument leads up to the proposition that the conduct of Spain on that island during fifty years of misrule, fifty years of outrage, fifty-years of tyran has brought about such a condition that it is now intolerable and insufferable and must cease. That is the language of the President of the United States. He asks the use of the army and the navy to put an end to that intolerable and insufferable condition. That is the argument of the President.

Every sentence in that message to this House teaches us that that is his purpose, and yet gentlemen say in view of all the language that he has used, of all of the argument that he has made, of all of the recital of infamous and despotic conduct that he has called to our attention, that it is the purpose of the President to become the ally of the Spaniards. I say there is no word in that whole message that justifies any honorable man in making such a declaration of that kind upon this floor. We are going there to night Spain. We are going there, if we go, to establish a stable and per-

What does that mean! Here we have had fifty years of Spanish government, not stable, not permanent except in the villainy of its outrages. That character of outrage and villainy, which has become insufferable, the President says, should be continued no longer, creating such an emergency as compels us to violate the otherwise friendly relations that we ought to have, and go to the extreme of war in bringing an end to these insufferable conditions produced through the acts of Spain. And yet the gentleman dares to stand here and say that that paper advocates the use of the army and the navy, the placing of the whole military power of the country in the hands of the President, that he may go there to perpetuate that which he reprobates and to continue that which he says is now unendurable.

All of the traditions of our nation, all of the insistings of our statesmen, have been upon the line that upon this continent there should be a republican form of government alone. Is it necessary that in every message the President should reiterate that fact ? That is the settled policy of this nation, to secure where ever it may aid in the securement of that form of government-republican government. He wants a stable and permanent republican Govany man the right to make that argument ?"

Mr.Lentz-Does he say republican government! Mr. Hepburn-No, he does not say that; but he supposed that you knew something about the history of this country. [Applause.] Re supaspirations of American statesmen, that you knew something about the declaration that over and over and over again has been reiterated by every branch of this Government with reference to the character of government that should be formed on this hemisphere. [Applause.]

Gen, Grosvenor followed, first explaining that in his speech on last Thursday he had done an injustice to John J. McCook in the Cuban bond transaction. Continuing he said:

The time is coming when gentlemen will have a full opportunity to assail the President of the United States, to send their bitterness and on across the water to our ene-The gentlemen shall have a full opportunity to abuse his own constituents at home for any conservative expressions which they may have made through the telegraph or the feeted by any answers of mine. I wish here simply to say that the President of the United States has asked of Congress the power to use the army and the navy for the purpose of establishing in the island of Cuba an independent government,

"Here is the language used, and I will leave it. to the most acute analytical mind on the other side to say that it is not a proposition to establish on the island of Cuba a government independent of Spain: In view of these facts and of these consid-

erations, I ask the Congress to authorize and empower the President to take measures to secure a full and final termination of bostilities between the Government of Spain and the people of Cubs, and to secure in the island the establishment of a stable government, capable of maintaining order and observing its international obligations. "Now I ask any gentleman on the other side

to tell me how a government on the island, or any country controlled by a foreign country. as Cuba is, can have a government capable of discharging its international obligations. What are international obligations colonies have international obligations? Did the President understand that there can be a colonial condition in Cuba by which there would be international obligations from that Government? The very language of the President, as understood by every intelligent man, is that the object and purpose of using force are to establish a Government with international obligations, and with the power to discharge those international obligations. So the whole appeal of the gentleman from Ohio is like the picture of a painted ship upon a painted ocean. [Laughter on

The time is coming very rapidly, it will be here, I trust, to-morrow, when, under the guidance of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, this House will take action, and I will suggest to the gentlemen on the other side that there will be a degree of patriotism, a unanimity of purpose, a oncuess in action that will surprise them when they look over the vote that will be taken here

to-morrow." [Great applause.] The last speech of the afternoon was made by Mr. Bailey, mainly in response to Grosvenor's interpretation of the meaning to be given to the

President's message,
"It is somewhat remarkable," Mr. Bailey said, "that a President of the United States should send to Congress a message upon one of the most important and one of the most exciting questions that have engaged the attention of the country for many years, concluding with a recommendation so ambiguous as to become the

subject of a controversy about its meaning.
"The President of the United States, in other portions of his message, shows that he is a master of clear and excellent English, and yet when he reaches that portion of it which above all others ought to have been distinct and unequivocal, he taxes the ingenuity of his friend from Ohio to make it clear to the House and from Ohio to make it clear to the House and to the House and the country what he meant to say. If the President desired authority to use the army and many of the United States to establish an independent Government in the island of Cuba, why did he not ask for it in so many words I am not willing to believe that he has deliberately velled his meaning from this House and from the country.

"I believe, and in saying it I do him higher"

Dranched off, forget all about civies, and decided to organized as clerk to equip and maintain a hospital ship in the event of war. Mrs. Ellen Hardin Wohlwurth presided at this meeting, and she has written asking Serretary Long if the Government will furnish a suitable ship for this purpose. Mrs. Trautman was made Chairman of the Committee on Organization. The other members of the countite are Miss Pascal and Mrs. James Serrengent and the House and From the House and the presided at this meeting. The Government will furnish a suitable ship for this purpose. Mrs. Trautman was made Chairman of the Committee on Organization. The other members of the country was a suitable ship for this purpose. Mrs. Ellen Hardin Wohlwurth presided at this meeting. And she has written asking Secretary Long if the Government will furnish a suitable ship for this purpose. The defendance of the Government will furnish a suitable ship for this purpose. The defendance of the Committee on Organization. The other members of the countries and the Government will furnish a suitable ship for this purpose. The defendance of the Government will furnish a social will be well as the social will be presented at this meeting, and she has written asking Secretary Long if the Government will furnish a suitable ship for this purpose. The Government will furnish a social will be committed at this meeting. The Government will furnish a social world will be committed at the countries of t all others ought to have been distinct and upequivocal, he taxes the ingenuity of his friend from Ohio to make it clear to the House and to the country what he meant to say. If the President desired authority to use the army and navy of the United States to establish an independent Government in the island of Cuba, why did he not ask for it in so many words? I am not willing to believe that he has deliberately welled his meaning from this House and from

that he meant exactly what he said and safe exactly what he meant. Was it not as easy to say 'an independent Government' as it was to say 'a stable Government I' Only one word was required to describe either kind, and when the President used the word stable he must have meant it, and when he did not use the word independent we must assume that he did not

"A stable Government and an independent Government may be vastly different. Nobody doubts that the Government of Canada is stable, but everybody knows that it is not independent, do not doubt that Spain with our help can establish a stable Government upon the island of Cuba. I do not doubt that they can make peace there if we will help them, but they must first make it a solitude and then call it peace.

"But, Mr. Chairman, in another portion of this message the President has not left us to doubt or to espiecture his meaning. He says there are two kinds of intervention. One is ntervention in favor of one of the parties to the conflict. The other is a neutral intervention mpelling both of them to keep the peace, and he proposes the latter. If Congress gives him the authority which he asks to send an army and a navy to Cuba, then when his commande reaches there and calls upon the people to be at peace, the Spanish General will reply:

"'We are at peace. Our arms are stacked, and if anybody is disturbing the peace of this island it is the insurgents under Gen. Gomez.' "The President's representative will then be

mpelled to say to the insurgent force: 'Stack your arms; go back to your homes and give up this heroic struggle which you have maintained for three long years against amine and fire and sword."

"If the insurgents refuse to obey, then the commander whom the President sent to Cuba must issue his order to fire upon these struggling patriots. Mark my words, a President that orders an American army to fire upon those Cuban soldiers will be odious and his children after him will be odious so long as the memory of his decd shall last." [Loud applause.]

The committee rose without taking action on the bill, and the House at 5:20 o'clock ad-

NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL. The Senate Makes a Large Increase to Boats Total Sum Is Now 846,000,000.

WASHINGTON, April 12.-The Naval Appre oriation bill was reported to the Senate to-day by the Appropriations Committee. Under the heading "Increase of the Navy," in addition to the three battleships, as carried by the bill as it came from the House, it now contains provision for the construction of four harbor monitors to cost \$1,250,000 each. The number of torpedo-boat destroyers is increased from twelve to sixteen, their displacement increased from 350 to 400 tons each, and total cost, together with twelve torpedo boats, is increased from \$4,680,000 to \$6,900,000. The appropriation for armor for the vessels authorized is increased from \$5,662,800 to \$7,162,800, and for equipment from \$175,000 to \$375,000.

New buildings for the Annapolis Naval Acad emy are authorized at a cost of \$1,000,000, and half of this sum is appropriated. To the paragraph authorizing the construction of four tim ber dry docks at Portsmouth, N. H.; Boston, League Island, and Mare Island, a provision is added giving the Secretary of the Navy discretion to build either or all of them of granite, or of concrete faced with granite, in which case

of concrete faced with granite, in which case the limit of cost for each is increased by \$200. One hundred thousand dollars is appropriated for dredging a channel to the naval station at Port Royal, S.C. and \$75,000 for a new wharf adjoining the dry dock. Six thousand dollars is appropriated for a steam water boat for the Norfolk Navy Yard.

The hydrographic office, Navy Department, is transferred from the Bureau of Navigation to the Bureau of Equipment. A paragraph is inserted authorizing the Secretary of the Navy, whenever within the next tweive months in the existence of an emergency and in the judgment of the President it is necessary, to appoint from civil life such acting officers of the line and staff not above the rank or relative rank of lieutenant as may be requisite. They are to serve only during the emergency.

ant as may be requisite. They are to serve only during the emergency.

To repair workshops and officers' quarters at the Marc Island Navy Yard damaged by earthquake on March 30, \$350,000 is appropriated. Fifty thousand dollars is appropriated toward a naval training station on Yerba Buena Island, Cal., which is to cost \$100,000. The bill carries a total of \$46,277.558, which is \$8,263,500 more than the House bill and \$13,274,321 more than the appropriation for the current year.

President and His Advisers Glad That Congress Haun't Broken Loose Vet.

WASHINGTON, April 12 .- For an hour and a half to-day the Cabinet was in session discussing the effect of the President's message of yesterday and the probable character of Congressional action. Tuesday is one of the regular meeting days. Part of the meeting was devoted did not break loose immediately and pass resolutions that might result in war. After the meeting it was said by one of the Cabinet that the President and his advisers were waiting to see what Congress would do. They had heard nothing from Gen, Gomez as to whether he

nothing from Gen, Gomez as to whether he would accept the armistice granted by Blanco's decree, although they expected to hear very soon. The position of the European powers and other matters bearing upon the question came in for a share of the discussion.

Press despatches from Madrid were read in the Cabinet meeting showing that the Spanish capital is quiet, and that Mr. Woodford is in no danger. It was decided that no steps should be taken at present toward breaking off diplomatic relations with Spain. At the same time the previous instructions for Minister Woodford to leave Spain at his discretion were allowed to stand.

leave Spain at his discretion were allowed to stand.

It is evident that the eyes of the President are turned toward Spain in the hope that the order for the suspension of hostilities will be followed by more substantial evidence of Spain's desire to make concessions to the United States and that will lead to the evacuation of Cuba and the maintenance of peace on the basis of Cuban independence. Some members of the Administration here expressed the opinion to-day, however, that the United States has nothing substantial to expect from Spain, and that Congress might as well go ahead on that assumption.

THE LOSS ON THE MAINE.

President McKinley Sends the Sonato Statistic as to the killed and Saved.

WASHINGTON, April 12,-In responding to a resolution President McKinley to-day transmitted to the Senate a report from the Bureau of Navigation with regard to the loss of life by the Maine disaster:

Number on board the Maine at the time of the lisaster Officers, 26; sailors, 290; marines, 39; total, 355. Number saved—Officers, 24; sailors, 60;

Number saved—Officers, 24; sallors, 60; marines, 11; total, 95.

Number lost—Officers, 2; zailors, 230; marines, 28; total, 260.

Hodies recovered—Officers, 1; sailors and marines, 177; died from injuries, 8; total, 180.

Those buried in the cemetery at Haysan numbered 166; buried at Key West, 19; buried at Pittalang, 1.

bered 166; buried at Key West, 19; buried at Pittsburg, 1.

Number of bodies not recovered: Officers, 1; enlisted men and marines, 73; total, 74.

The work of recovery, says the report, was continued until April 6, when the wrecking tugs were withdrawn, and nothing is now being tone in that direction so far as is known, and the last bodies reported as recovered were sent to Key West on March 30. No estimate has been made of the parts of bodies which were recovered and buried.

WOMEN TO EQUIP A HOSPITAL SHIP. The Woman's Health Protective Association Joins in the Morement.

The Woman's Health Protective Association held a special meeting in the Academy of Medi-cine yesterday. Mrs. Ralph Trautman presiding. itesolutions approving President McKinley's action, and also that of Capt. Signbee and Secretary Long, were offered and adopted, and a copy was ordered sent to each of these officials.

Mrs. Trautman stated that she attended a meeting at the Hotel Majestic last Friday which was called to form a branch of the Ameri-can Institute of Civics, but that those present branched off, forgot all about civics, and decided

MASON DECLARES FOR WAR

OTHER SENATORS INTRODUCE JOINT RESOLUTIONS ON CUBA.

Cuba with Entervention-He Cites France's Action in Our Own Case-An Elequent Pereration on the Dying Cubaus-Scantor

WASHINGTON, April 12.-The Senate galleries vere well filled when the Senate met to-day. The chaplain, in his opening prayer, referred to the solemn responsibilities resting on the sembers of the Senate and of the House of Representatives involving the interests of two nations, of a great island, and of the civilized world," and asked for divine guidance and care so that all things may be ordered and settled on the best and surest foundation." The Naval Appropriation bill was reported

and placed on the calendar. Mr. Lindsay (Dem., Ky.) offered the following joint resolution: " Resolved, First, that the contemplated milli-

tary operations against the Spanish armies in the island of Cuba should be carried on in concert with the military forces under the command of Gen. Maximo Gomez, such concert to se secured through arrangements between this Government and the Cuban revolutionary authorities recognized by said Gomez, and that any offer looking to such arrangements that may be made by those authorities should be favorably considered, provided it shall concede to the commanding officer of the United States the right to control and direct all military operations. Second, that all such military operations should be carried on to the end that the independence of the Cuban people may be se-

It was laid on the table for the present Mr. Wilson (Rep., Wash.) introduced this joint resolution:

"Whereas, The conditions which for three years past have prevailed, and are now provailng, in the island of Cuba have become intolerable to the people of the United States; there-

"Resolved, That the President of the United States is empowered and directed to take at once such steps as may be necessary to put an end to hostilities in the island of Cuba, and to secure to the inhabitants of that island a stable and independent republican form of government: and the President of the United States is empowered and directed to use, if necessary, the land and naval forces of the United States to make this joint resolution effective." This was referred to the Committee on For

eign Relations. Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.) introluced a joint resolution declaring that "a state of war exists between the United States of America and the kingdom of Spain; and that the political existence and national independence of the republic of Cuba is hereby recognized; and the President is empowered and directed to at once take such effectual steps as may be necessary to secure an immediate termination of hostilities in Cuba and an independent and stable government for the people thereof; and to enable him to carry out this resolution, he is hereby empowered and directed Stutes."

Mr. Pasco (Dem., Fla.) introduced a joint reso-lution which, after a short discussion, was passed, authorizing and empowering the President to expend, at his discretion, part of the sum remaining unpaid of the appropriation for the relief of destitute citizens of the United States, not exceeding \$5,000, for the relief of

the relief of destitute citizens of the United States, not exceeding \$5,000, for the relief of destitute and needy citizens, refuzees, and others who have under recent exigencies left the lisiand and reached our shores."

Mr. Pettus (Dem., Ala.) addressed the Senate on the Cuban question, opening his speech with the Biblical command: "Remove not the ancient landmarks which your fathers have set."

Mr. Pettus (Dem., Ala.) addressed the Senate on the Cuban question, opening his speech with the Biblical command: "Remove not the ancient landmarks which your fathers have set."

Mr. Pettus wanted to call attention, he said, in this critical hour, to some of the ancient landmarks which your fathers of this republic. Under the Constitution Congress had power to declare war; and the Supreme Court had frequently decided that Congress had the sole power to declare war. As Congress, therefore, had the power to declare war, it had the power to limit the war which it declared. It could declare war generally against another nation, and it could declare war gainst a nother nation, and it could declare war nagainst a particular part of the people or property of a nation. In other words, Congress could declare a general or a limited war; but Congress had no authority to delegate that power to the President, or to any other officer. Congress had no authority to delegate that power to the President, or to any other officer. Congress had no authority to delegate that power to the President of the Onneros," said Mr. Pettus, "is advised to delegate to the President, and not otherwise.

"But now Congress," said Mr. Pettus, "is advised to delegate to the President, and not otherwise.

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or to any other officer. Congress must itself order what the war shall be; and it was the duty of the President, as Commander-in-Chief, to carry on the war as Congress has declared it, and not otherwise.

"But now Congress," said Mr. Pettus, "is advised to delegate to the President power to intervene between Spain and Cube, to use the army and navy at his discretion, and to force both parties to keep the peace; in other words, we are advised to give the President power to intervene and to make war, if he sees fit, without declaring war at all. War made on our part, not strictly defensive, without a declaration of war, would disgrace the nation. We have no power to do it. For God's sake, let us keep within our constitutional power. Let us not violate that sacred instrument ourselves, nor tolerate its violation by another."

The next speech on the Cuban subject was made by Mr. Allen to have a bill acted upon, and Mr. Allen's sarcastle comment upon that was: "Hostilities will not begin to-day."

"The Senator does not know about that," Mr. Mason replied, and he went on with his speech. He said:

"Mr. President: The greatest hindrance to civilization has been the disposition of humanility to fall to take advantage of the experience of others. In this great crisis; it would seem the part of wisdom for one hexperfenced in the art of statecraft to see what some of the men of our own country have suggested and stood for under similar circumstances. With this thought in view, then, of learning from unselfish nea, who are recorded in the annals of our nation as great and good men, inspired with the love of liberty, I am sure Mr. President, I may be forgiven if I appeal to the records and to the very words of Henry Clay, and to the records and conduct of the Congress of the United States.

"As before announced to you in language which could not be misunderstood, I am for war, it realize that I have but one poor vote in the war making power of this Government of Spain. But I am and have been for this declaration of war only

'If we can have armed intervention without

in frankness and savors too much of Spanish diplomacy.

If we can have armed intervention without recognizing the independence of Cuba, and can have nothing, else, I must accept the will of the majority, reserving to myself the right to real majority, reserving to myself the right to real majority, reserving to myself the right to real spectfully protest, and also reserving the right to the fisht for independence for the brave men, women, and children in the Island of Cuba.

"That on this line I am following the way blozed by that great statesman Henry Clay, in 1518, and followed by the Congress of the United States, will at least excuse me from the charge of self-assertion, even; if I fail to enlist my colleagues in this cause.

"The Clay is speech was delivered March 24, 1314." Clay a speech was delivered March 24, 1314. Clay as speech was delivered March 24, 13

ple has you would to day describe the laland of Cuba and the brave poople who have fought for its independence. The United Provinces had then, as Ouba has, the power to levy and collect taxes. Mr. Clay, in this great speech, read the message of the Supreme Director, delivered to the Congrous of the United Provinces, which I ask the privilege to insert as an appearance of the Supreme Director, delivered to the Congrous of the United Provinces, which I ask the privilege to insert as an appearance of the Supreme Director, delivered to the congrous of the United Provinces, which I ask the remptoe of Cuba has an appearance of the Supreme Director, delivered to the congrous of the United Suprementation of the Independence of Cuba las an invasion of Executive right and prerogative with which the legislative branch has nothing to do.

Mr. Mason then referred to the position laken by President Jackson and Congress regarding the recognition of the independence of Toxas and its subsequent annextion to the United States and to the pre-edent quoted in the inesesses, yesterday. He continued:

"If those who oppose granting independence to Cuba are to be governed by precedent, liby are welcome to all the comfort they can get when considering the conduct of the Trilled States toward the republic of Texas. It may be seen to the position of the property o

ish soldiers and production as any army in pracery and endurance as any army in recorded past.

"But with the question of precedent I do not stop here. I have one which I most eite which will stir the patriotism of every American who reads it. In the dark days of our republic we hope, and that was from France. with the dark days of our republic we had but one hope, and that was from France. We were without money and almost without friends. In France the question was discussed whether to recognize our independence or not. In 1777 Benjamin Franklin was informed that the King in council had determined not only to acknowledge the United States, but to support their cause, and that in case England should declare war against France on account of this recognition (which they afterward did) he would not insist that the Americans should not make a separate peace, but only that they should malintain their independence.

"Gen. Washington, wrote to Benjamin Franklin we must have one of two things—peace or money from France. There we were, preposing by act of Congress to pay our debts—forty Continental dollars for \$3\$ of debts, the Continental Congress, the Continental JArmy, and

lead to war. To illustrate, this branch of Constress declared two years ago in favor of acknowledging the belligerent rights of the Cuban insurgents or the Cuban republic. There are times when the Jacknowledgment of belligerent rights may be held to be a cause for war, although the general role is that the acknowledgment of belligerency is not a Jossus belli, During the post year the President has considered the question of acknowledging the belligerent rights of the Cubans. Was it not well that in the hour of consideration he knew what this branch of the Government thought of this question? The acknowledgment of the Independence of one State by another is, under some circumstances, made a cause for war. If the Executive hesitates to take that step at present will be not be pleased, in consideration of the step, to be informed in respectful language of the wish of this branch of the Government?

"My contention as a lawyer is that the power to declare war having been fixed in Congress, it necessarily givest congress the power to do and perform any act which under the law of nations, may lead to war. This does not in any way limit or abridge the Executive power to do something independently of the legislative power, which, under the law of nations, may lead to be a cause of war.

"But why talk of Presidential functions or legislative functions? We are to-day one people, one country, and one flar. I have no disposition to trespass, either here or elsewhere, upon the Executive provegative, I have no disposition to trespass, either here or elsewhere, upon the Executive provegative, I have no disposition to trespass, either here or elsewhere, upon the Executive provegative, I have no disposition to trespass, either here or elsewhere, upon the Executive provegative, I have no disposition to trespass, either here or elsewhere, upon the Executive provegative, I have no disposition to trespass, either here or elsewhere, upon the Executive provegative, I have no disposition to trespass, either here or elsewhere, upon the

country might live.
"Notwithstanding a hundred years of loyal

country might live.

"Notwithstanding a hundred years of loyal support of the sovereignty of Spain in Cuba, today, in view of her brutality and her misgoverument of the island, we have notified the Spanish Government that we shall intervene against her sovereignty by force of arms, which means that her flag muna leave the island of Cuba, loce it not, therefore, follow, and naturally as the night follows the day and the day the night, that if the so-called insurgents or the reput lie of Cuba should govern that island by force, fraud, bratality, and crime, could we not in obedience to the same declaration of humanity step on the island of Cuba and intervene against the roublic as we propose to-day to intervene against the sovereignty of Spain, but that we fear to recognize the sovereignty of Spain, but that we fear to recognize the sovereignty of the people that we have the power and the right to intervene against the sovereignty of Spain, but that we fear to recognize the sovereignty of the people of the republic for fear we would ever afterward close the door against our interference if the government was not a success and did not make for civilization.

"Mr. President. I am for acknowledging the independence of the Cuban republic now, and I shall briefly state my reasons, which fully agree with the statements in the message that independence must come to the island. My difference with the document presented is morely one of a question of time. I do not see how we can be consistent with other nations of the world, unless the first step is to acknowledge the independence of the catablished Government in Cuba, a Government which has sustained itself for three years against the assaults of nearly 200,000 Spanish soldiers, a Government that has levied and collected its taxes, supported its schools, armed, equipped and maintained a standing army, and better, and above it all initiated our fathers in declaring for independence or death. Our honor and Cuban independence are linked together forever.

to suggest that success meant simply a MILITIA MAN THE NAHANT.

folicies of all and would they not have had good froming to empere that success meant simply a change of masters!

"It was the Continental Congress, George Washington and the Continental Army that secured the independence of the United States of America, and it is the army of Gomez and the republic of Cuba that will secure her own independence on that unhappy island. In the dark hour of our distress, thank God, no nation intervened to punish England, but punished us by withholding from us the crown of independence. Lafayette came with his men and ship, but sought no tilles, no deeds to our land for the majesty of France. Are we to march on to Cuba with our glorious colors proclaiming to humanity and eatry behind our wagon trains a corps of civil engineers to survey her lands for our product.

money to the Spaniard or the Snylocks of our own land? You say no.

"Then, I say, close the door. It can be done by the acknowledgment of the independence of Cuba to-day. We do not guarantee independence, we do not guarantee the success of the reign of the republic, we assume no responsibility as to the moral or financial outcome. By Intervening by armed force, we assume dictatorship of the island, and taking ressession without acknowledgment of the right of possession, without authority under the laws of nations, we become responsible, morally, physically, and

we become responsible, morally, physically, and financially, for the outcome.

"I for one am not ready to do that, unless compelled by circumstances which I cannot control. I hope and pray you may vote for independence for Cuba now, and by that acknowledgment we say to her: We hold you responsible for the conduct of the island. If you give no better government to the people than that given by Spin, the right to intervene still exists in the United States of America; but if you, who, smid the carange of war and death have conquered your own independence, are true to the declarations of your Constitution, the overshadowing wing of the Monree dectrine shall shield you and the United States of America will protect you forever.

"I have been told, and led to believe, that as a rule at the close of life and the approach of

Thave been fold, and led to believe, that as a rule at the close of life and the approach of that change which we call death, when nature ceases to struggle against lature and there is no more pain, there is given to each parting soul a moment that is absolutely serenc. According to the statement of our own colloagues and well informed physicians, nearly twenty five out of every hundred of the reconcentrados are marked for doath. I appeal for them to the Executive and to the legislative branch of the Government as well. Driven and scourged and starved like doors, they all have hope still for their day of emancipation. May I be forgiven if I express the hope that the heart of the Executive may be touched in their behalf! May we not hope that their last. lingering look of life be not with suspicien and lintred upon your flag and miner that it may not ret upon the hated color of the yellow flag of Spain, but that in their rapt and parting moments they may be southed and sustained by the sight of their own flag, the flag with a single star, the flag of the republic of Cuba."

When Mr. Mason was stating the case in relation to the recognition of the independence of Texas he was interrupted by Mr. Hawley with the remark that, between the date of President Jackson's message realist recognition and his subsequent recognition by the appointment of a Charge d'Affaires eight weeks had chapsed; and that in that time changes may have taken place in the situation which would justify President Jackson's action.

"But in this case." Mr. Mason exclaimed impetuously, "not eight weeks, but eight months have passed since both the Senate and the House passed joint resolutions recognizing the believe the set of the senate and the House passed joint resolutions recognizing the believe the set.

eticut can find any comfort in that he is

needeut can find any comfort in that he is welcome to it."

Mr. Butler (Pop., N. C.) was the next speaker. He said that, although be belonged to the opposition, he bid loyally stood by the President up to this time, and was still ready to do so, as long as he could with self-respect. He could not approve of the President's message of yesterday; but he hoped that, at this hour when the national honor was at stake, the Committee on Foreign Relations would report a resolution which would command the unanimous support of the Senate. The destruction of the Maine, he said, would justify the United States in driving every Smanish vessel from the seas and laying waste all, the Spanish cities, to avenge that most foul crime. Now there was an opportunity to avenge it, in the interest of humanity and liberty. He himself would be in favor of avenging Nobody knew what the President meant in his message. If he (Mr. Butler) understood the message it meant that the President was opposed to Cuban independence now or hereafter. The President had carefully used the language "to establish a stable government." Should Congress, Mr. Butler asked, authorize the President

do not know," he said, " what others may

"I do not know," he said, " what chaers may do; but for me, never. To ston the war in Cuba without independence would mean to crush the Cuban patriots, and nothing else," The only reason that he could assign why the United States should intervene in Cuba without recognizing independence was that thereby the interests of the bond syndicate would be ad-

Within a few hours," Mr. Butler continued, "Within a few hours," Mr. Butler continued, "we will be called upon I hope, to vote on a definite proposition. The last one that I voted on I voted for with pleasure. I voted to place \$50,000,000 in the hands of the President to defend our national honor. I am ready to vote \$50,000,000 more, if necessary, to avenge the Maine and to free Cuba. But I am not ready to vote one dollar more, or to sustain a polley one step further, that does not look to the avenging of the Maine and the freeling of Cuba.

"I will not vote for a doubtful policy with double face, I will not vote for any policy that will leave it open to have these bonds put through. I will not vote for a proposition that treats the Maine as an incident and calls upon us to submit it to arbitration. If such a proposition does come in it will not get a single one of

on does come in it will not got a single one of

us to submit it to arbitration. If such a proposition does come in it will not get a single one of our votes, and it ought not to.

At the close of Mr. Butler's remarks the Cuban question was laid aside for the day. The House till to amend the act authorizing the construction of a railway, street railway, wagon, and pedestrian bridge over the Missouri River at Omaha was passed. The Senate then took up the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill.

Mr. Gallinger (Rep., N. H.) offered an amendment forbidding the use of steam presses in the printing of notes, bonds, checks or internal revenue stamps in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. In arguing against the amendment Mr. Allison of lowa, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, said that this was a poor time for tying the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury in that matter, when it was apparent that there would be very soon a necessity for very largely increasing the demand for internal revenue stamps and other forms of securities. The amendment was discussed for nearly two hours, and went over without action.

At 4 P. M., on notion of Mr. Gorman (Dem., Md.), the Senate went into executive assion, and soon afterward adjourned till to imorrow.

NOTES OF PREPARATION.

fits Guns Set to Key West-Bids for Field Desks and Campaign Bats.

Word came to New York yesterday that the chooner Dalsy Farlin, which left Pier 13, East River, a little over two weeks ago with a cargo of 10-inch and 12-inch guns to be mounted on disappearing carriages at the fortifications at Dry Tortugas, has arrived at Key West. As all the emplacements for the guns and the carriages are ready, it will take only a few days to mount the guns.

Bids were invited by the Chief Quartermaster

here yesterday for 4,000 campaign hats of thin canvas for use of troops in the field during hot weather, and bids were opened for twenty-five company field desks. Among officers in the Army building much importance was attached to these two transactions. It was said that such supplies are nover called for until just before troops are to take the field, and the gen

before troops are to take the field, and the general opinion was that an order to move the army and militia might be expected at any time.

Gen. Merritt and a part of his staff inspected resterday Forts Schuyler and Slooum and the fortifications at Willeis Point. The partyleft Governor's Island on the Government launch General Theyer at 90 clock and did not return until nearly 6 o'clock last evenius.

It was stated at Governor's Island vesterday that Lieut. Col. Weston, Assistant Chief Commissary of Subsistance, with headquarters in the Army building, is slated for Chief Commissary of the army that is ordered to the field, should such an order be issued, and it has been practically decided that he will accommany the army of invasion, should one be sent to Cuba. Lieut. Col. Weston, who will ret his Colonel's commission in July, was the Chief Commissary of the Army of the Potomac all through the war. He is regarded as the best food expert in the army.

THE OLD MONITOR PLACED IN COM-

Detachment of the New York Naval Reserve Went Over to Philadelphia to Bring the Years Here-They Took Hold Like Veteran Tara and May Put to Sea Te-Morrow In spotless uniforms, shining accouraments

and faces bright with the excitement of the oc casion, nine officers and sixty-two men of the First Battalion of the New York naval militia went to Philadelphia yesterday to man the old war-time monitor Nahant, which has been whipped into shape at the League Island Navy Yard, and which is to form a part of the harbon defences of this city in the event of war with Spain. A happier lot of men it would be hard to They had been waiting for weeks for the word to move, and when it finally came on Monday night there was great glee among those who found themselves selected for the detail, and a corresponding amount of woe in the hearts of those who found nothing waiting for them but the regular drill orders. Among the officers and men of the First Battalion it was regarded as a in the country to get orders from the Governanybody looking for a fight would have found a good one by tackling the battalion yesterday.

The men who were to go on the Polladelphia trip were summoned from their homes and clubs on Monday night and came pilling aboard the New Hampshire one after the other from 8 o'clock until midnight. Those who hadn't fixed up their hammocks and blankets were set to work at it immediately, while those who had turned in and helped old Seaman Wallace splice ropes for the hammock hang-ings. The New Hampshiro was a busy ship all night long. The officers held confer ences on the upper deck while the men worked below. They kept the typewriters at work, and many mysterious documents were neatly folded and tucked away in the officers' coat pockets. Meanwhile, on the spar deck, fifty or more of the battalion, who were not included in the de tail, went through their drill in a half-hearted way, regarding their more fortunate companions jealously.

There was little sleep for the members of the

detail on Monday night, although shortly after midnight the order to retire was given. The boys were too excited to sleep, and most of them sat around and talked the night through, "dousing the glim" whenever the watch came around. The clear notes of Seaman Murphy's golden bugle aroused the men at 6 o'clock, and, incidentally, Twenty-eighth street from and, incidentally, Twenty-eighth street from the river up to First auenue. The natives of that quarter are not used to bearing the reveille when they are getting their lest few winks, and they stuck their heads out of the windows to see what was the matter. Hugher Marphy came to the gangway and gave them another blast for luck, and then one or two tugs that were steaming down the river snorted saucily in reply. Meantime the men were rolling out of their bunks and lining up at the wash sinks. Their good spirlts were increased by the glorious morning, and their appetites almost threw the ship's cook into a fit. They only had fifteen minutes in which to eat, but they made havoe among the rations in that time.

After breakfast there came the order to fall in. A quartermasie, marched the men out onto the dock, and then the officers came down to make a preliminary examination of the men. Commander W. Butter Duncan, Jr., and the other officers expressed themselves as pleased with the appearance of the men. Ranks were then broken long enough to allow the men to load the hamnecks and blankets on trucks and to strap on their dunnage kits. As soon as this had been done the men fell in again, and, headed by a drum and fife corps, began the march across the city.

A big crowd gathered along the street and cheered the boys as they started nway. There were many women in the crowd, and the way some of them put their handkerchiefs up to their eyes as the young sailors went by indicated that

some of them put their handkerchiefs up to their eyes as the young sailors went by indicated that they had more than a passing interest in the movements of the first naval battalion. The line of march was to First avenue, to East Twenty-sixth street, to Fifth avenue, to West Twenty-fourth street, to the ferry. All the way the men were loudly cheered. There would have been more of an ovation had the people along the line all known where the reserve were going and the warlike character of their trip. Plenty of American flags appeared in residences as the men went by, and from the window of one house on Twenty-sixth street a woman waved a Cuban flag in one hand and the Stars and Stripes in the

flag in one hand and the Stars and Stripes in the other.

The men were divided into two parts, the scamen and the members of the engineers departmen. The former wore the regulation blue flannel uniform of the navy, the latter white duck suits and blue cloth pesjackets. All wore the knit watch caps, fitting closely to the skull. In the march across town the engineers carried cutlasses and ten of the scamen rifles. The officers in blue and gold, with glittering drawn swords, helped to make the detail something that New Yorkers might well be proud of.

the last glimpse of him.

A special train of three cars was run as a second section of the Still o'clock train from Jersey City for the benefit of the detail. Commander Duncan and the other officers sat in the rear car and didn't interfere with the outbreak of good sprifts in the other cars. The boys kept things humming all the way to Philadelphia. Bugler Murnby blew weird blasts on his horn, only stopping when a petition asking him to go to sleep was presented to him. Murphy consented to lay down the bugle if he would be allowed to sing. Fermission being given, he same, "Drill," forty-seven times, and then switched off to a song of mother and an hyywined collage on "the Dooblin Road." Other members of the detail were moved to sing, too, and altogether they managed to make the trip a short one. The train was not run into the Union station at Philadelphia, because of the distance it is from the League Island Navy Yard. Instead, the train was switched on the river branch, stopping at the head of Broad street, about a mile from the gates of the navy yard. The detail was taken up to the yard in stages, trucks following with the lugrage. At the entrance the men formed in line and marched in. They were halted opposite the house of Capit Casey, commandant of the yard, while Commander Plancan presented his credentials and the order from Secretary of the Navy Long directing the detail of the battalion to proceed to Learne Island and take charge of the Nahant, Capit Casey gave the New Yorkers a cordial greeting. It was a pleasure, he said, to win over york, He congratitiated Commander Duncan on the appearance of his men, and said he feli sure the Nahant was going into good heads. Commander Duncan thanked him for his kind words and the detail marched on.

There was such a crowd around the Nahant when the detail reached her that a squad of marines had to be ordered out to drive them back. The crowd gave the New Yorkers a cheer. They marched out on to the stone pior, beside which the Nahant less and formed in a single line,

A necessity now Is a good Spring Medicine to purify, Vitalize and

Enrich your blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla

Exactly meets this Need. It expels All humors and Gives vigorous health.



Death's Betrothal

A few years ago a New York newspaper conducted an open discussion upon the topic: "Is Marriage a Failure?" The topic: "Is Marriage a Failure?" The answer is easy and upon the surface. Where there is mutual love and respect, if there is also health, marriage is a success. When health is left out, even the most ardent love does not count, and marriage is invariable

Modern science has cried the warning so often that all should realize the dauger so often that all should realize the dangers of wedlock to people in ill-health. In a case of this kind death lurks on every side—in the kiss of betrothal and the caress of the honeymoon. The man who is suffering from ill-health is a physical bankrupt, and from III-health is a physical bankrupt, and has no right to condemn a woman to be his nurse for life and the mother of babes that inherit his physical weakness. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery acts directly on the digestive organism. It makes it atron and its action perfect. When a man's digestion is all right his blood will be pure when his blood is pure his nervous system will be strong and his health vigorous.

A woman who suffers from weakness and disease of the delicate organism of her sea is certain to suffer from general ill health, and to be an unhappy, helpless invalid and a disappointment as a wife. Her children will be weak, puny and peevish. A happy home is an impossibility for her until her health is restored. In Pierce's Executed. health is restored. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cures all troubles of the distinctly feminine organism. It cures them speedily, completely and permanently. It fits for wifehood and motherhood. Both medicines are sold by all good dealers.



Kennedy Cortlandt

13 W. 42d St. & 310 Columbus Ave. 2

garaga a now have a consequence a consequenc



order was given to break ranks, and the scames and engineers were put to work carrying their baggage aboard. The Nahant, with her war paint on, looks The Nahant, with her war paint on, looks stanch, considering her age and service. Har seaworthiness is something that will have to be proved. If beneath her naint she is like the Mahapac and some of the other old warting monitors lying in the yard, she is cartainly not to be relied upon in rough weather. A more dissoldated lot of way vessels than these monitors it would be hard to find. The Mahapac looks as though she might fall to pieces from the concussion of her own guns. However, as the Nahant has been pronounced fit, or at least almost fit, for service, the New Yorkers who are to man her haven's any doubt as to her ability to both give and take punishment.

Seventy men of the First Naval Battalian were quietly sent down to League Island lass. Thursday, and have been on the Nahant ever aince. With those that arrived yesterday there are ninety-one men, besides Lieut, fitchman.to be

were quicity sent down to League Island last golo, with glittering drawn swords, helped to golo, with glittering drawn swords, helped to might well be proud of.

As the Pennsylvania Raliroad ferryboat was pulling out of her slip with the detail the men of the coming toward them down the wason way on a run. It was a man, but he wess so bady tangled up in biankets and the meshod standard prouds and them control was a man, but he wess so bady tangled up in biankets and the meshod standard prouds and them control was at the wing congress to make a jump for the boat, and the hearts of the clitzen sailors who were watching him stood still. A ferry attendant grabbed him just in time, and is the struggle which caused the hommock and blanket tell off the detail of the detail of the detail of the detail. Commander and when these of Carpetter's Match. A K Fox appeared. Fox was mind clean through at being left behind, and was shaking his flat flerely at the ferry hand when those on the boat caught the last glimps of time. Cars was run as a second grade of the others of the detail. Commander and didn't interfere with the outbreak of plantary to the benefit of the detail. Commander and didn't interfere with the outbreak of plantary the benefit of the detail. Commander to the men to the plantary to the benefit of the detail. Commander to the benefit of the detail. Commander to the work of them. A sword of the commander to the work of the men to the plantary to the plantary to the benefit of the detail. Commander to the work of the men to the plantary to t

no grog. During the day no men wers allowed above as we on auty. Ensign Henderson, officer of the deck, let a number of men off for the night after dinner, and the boys went into Philadelphia and enjoyed themselves. A number of naval officers called on Commander Dunsers and uring the afternoon to pay their respects. They all congratulated him on the appearance of his men and wished him a successful trip to New York.

It will be impossible for the Nahant to leave It ague Island before to morrow morning, and she will probably not start before Friday. She will be accompanied on her trip to this city by an ocean tug. It is a long time since the machinery of the moulton has been tried, and in case anything goes wrong the tug will take help in tow. The Nahant's bunkers are full of coal, and she is provisioned for two months.

Carpenter's Mate Fox showed up at League Island at about 2 o clock in the afternoon. He had taken the next train and drove out to the navy yard in a back, his hammock and blankets decorating the top. He was guyed by his fellow sailors, but insisted that it e could have made the leap to the forryboat safely, hammock, blankets and all, if the ferry band had only let him alone. Commander Duncan, in speaking of the trip yesterday afternoon, safe to a Sun reporter:

"I have every confluence in my men and think that they will show by their work on the Nahant that they are well trained and competent. They will be faithful to their work and a credit to the city from which they come. We will bring the old Nahant safely into New York harbor, you can rely on that."

will bring the old Nahant safely into New York harbor, you can rely on that."

Lieut, Richman said:

"The Nahant is all right and will make the trip to New York safely. Her engines are in shape, her turnet works as smoothly as it ever did, and her guns are all right. We have tested her in every way, done everything, in fact, but fire her guns, and she's fit as a fiddle."

The havai reserve men will be put through regular gun drills when they get to sea. The turnet guns will be worked, as well as a number of rapid-dire guns, which are to be out on the vessel today. The monitor has a massod alroady, Just as Lieut Richman raised his peasant on her yesterday Mrs. Weinbrenner, a relative, presented the boat with a jet black kitten, which was duly christened Nahant, There isn't a white hair on the cat, and Mrs. Weinbrenner declared that there couldn't be a better meason.

better mescat. Officers of the Paris Offer to Bullst.

WASHINGTON, April 12.-President Clement A. Griscom of the International Navigation Company presented to Assistant Secretary Roosevelt at the Navy Department to-day a note from Chief Officer Royers of the steamship Paris, tendering his own and the services of the other officers of that vessel to the Government in the event of hostilities.